



Saint Elizabeth's Knowledge Mat



Year: **Three**

Subject: **HISTORY**

Topic: What was it like to be living in Britain in the Stone, Bronze and Iron ages?

1. What I should already know:

- Life existed before my grandparents were born.
- Millions of years ago, dinosaurs lived. This was found by Mary Anning, who discovered fossils.
- What life was like in 1666 compared with today.
- The history of Belper River Gardens.



2. What I am going to learn:

How people lived in Britain in Prehistoric times?

The **Stone Age** was divided into three different periods of time: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.

The Stone Age began when the first tools were made from stone and ended with the introduction of metal tools.

At the end of the Ice Age, the sea levels rose and so Britain turned into an island.

Humans survived by using sharp stone tools to kill animals, such as mammoths.

Dead animals proved to be useful resources because they provided food to eat and skins to keep warm. Their bones were another useful material for making tools.

Evidence of the Stone Age includes discoveries of; cave paintings, early tools such as flints, fire hearths, settlements such as Skara Brae.

At the same time in another part of the world was the Egyptian civilisation - the Egyptians were building the pyramids around the same time as the Neolithic era.



Bronze Age:

The Bronze Age started at different times around the world.

Tools were made from bronze - copper and tin were heated up and poured into casts.

The Bronze Age started when the Beaker People arrived from Europe.

They brought with them new ways of making metal.

Bronze Age people lived in settlements, which was a group of round houses.

Houses were made from wattle (sticks) and daub (mud) or dry stone.

Settlements traded resources like copper and tin.

Burials were important to Bronze Age people - they placed stone circles where burials took place.

Iron Age:

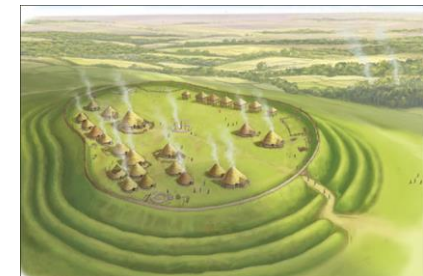
Tools were made from iron. Iron was heated up then the hot iron was hammered into shape.

Settlements became larger because tribes were better able to farm and defend themselves.

At the end of the Iron Age, coins were made and used as currency.

There were lots of battles between tribes who fought each other for more land and power.

The Iron age ended when the Romans invaded Britain in 43 AD.



3. Diagram / picture / quotation:

Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age)	Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age)	Neolithic (New Stone Age)	Bronze Age	Iron Age
450,000 – 10,000BC	10,000 – 4,500BC	4,500 – 2,300BC	2,300 – 700BC	700BC – AD43



Charles Darwin:

'It is not the strongest of the species that survives, not the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is the most adaptable to change.'

5. Resources and skills to help me learn:

- * You can find lots of information about this topic by looking at:
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z82hsbk>
- * Visit a museum to discover more about What life was like for people living in Prehistoric Britain.
- * Make your own wordsearch quiz using all the new vocabulary that you have learned in this topic.

4. Important vocabulary and facts:

SPELLING	DEFINITION
A.D.	Means Anno Domini in Latin which stands for 'in the year of our lord'.
agriculture	The practice of farming and growing crops (plants.)
archaeologist	A person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them.
artefact	An object made by a human being.
B.C.	Means Before Christ.
bronze	Copper and tin are melted together to make a metal called bronze.
climate	The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time (during the last ice age, the climate in Britain was extremely cold).
druids	Powerful religious people.
era / period	A length of time covering many years.
extinct	No longer has any living members, either in the world or in a particular place.
flint	A piece of stone used in fire-starting and as a tool
Homo sapien	The scientific name for modern humans. Homo means 'man' and sapiens means 'wise'.
hill fort	A settlement surrounded by a wall, on top of a hill.
hunter gatherers	Groups of people who get food by hunting, fishing, and foraging rather than by farming.
iron	A strong, hard magnetic silvery-grey metal
land clearance	The removal of trees, or other things that are not wanted from an area to clear the land.
migration	Movement from one place to another in order to settle there.
monument	Something built to remember an important person or event.
Neanderthal	An early species of human being, now extinct.
prehistory	The period of time in the past before people could write.
sacrifice	Offerings to spirits such as weapons, animals and humans.
settler/ settlement	People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement.
Stonehenge	A group of standing stones on Salisbury Plain in southern England.
trade	The activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services.
tribes	A group of people that live together for protection.